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Intimations.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong 28th May, 1894.

Hongkong 28th May, 1894.

HONGKONG, 21th August 1926

Intimations.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1906.

THE WELLMAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

Reuter made the definite announcement on Monday that steamers which have arrived at Hammerfest report that the Wellman expedition to the North Pole has been abandoned. Late despatches by Marconigram last month contained the report that Mr. Walter Wellman had established wireless communication from a spot six hundred miles from the Pole and Europe, via Hammerfest. Messages, which had been received, stated that the balloon-house was in course of construction, and that the aerial expedition would start for the Pole about the middle of this month. Considerable surprise was therefore felt by the friends of the American aeronaut and explorer in the United States when a cable message was printed in San Francisco, on the 17th inst., of the abandonment of the enterprise. No particulars had then reached the States of the reasons which prompted Mr. Wellman and his party to give up the trip which Mr. Wellman was undertaking for the Chicago Record-Herald. As we learn from a contemporary he has had much experience with previous expeditions. M. Santos Dumont, the aeronaut, was asked by Mr. Wellman if he thought it possible to reach the North Pole in an airship or navigable balloon. His reply was that it was quite possible to do this; but pointed out that it was necessary to construct a very large and comfortable balloon or airship. The envelope would require to cube at least 8,000 or 10,000 yards. Mr. Wellman asked whether a balloon could remain up in the air for forty days. M. Dumont's reply was that that was quite impossible; but that he could

remain fifteen days in the air in a balloon, and that was ample time in which to reach the North Pole. M. L. Ebandy and M. Deutsch also thought the balloon scheme feasible. Hammerfest, the most northern town of Europe, is on the island of Kvalø, in the Norwegian province of Finnmark.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE ex-Russian cruiser *Novik* has been renamed the *Sakuya*, after the name of the largest river in Saghalien.

THE Mitsu Bishi Dockyard Company, of Nagasaki, have purchased the patent rights in the Far East of the turbine-propulsion system.

LADY Pigott's evening party, which was to have taken place to-morrow, is postponed to Thursday, 6th September, on account of the weather.

IT is reported that the Chinese Commissioners, during their visit to Europe, engaged several Norwegian officers as instructors in the Chinese Navy.

MESSRS. Kunst & Albers inform the *Nagasaki Press* that they have received a telegram from their agent at Port Arthur to the effect that Mr. Strahleudorf, of Messrs. Cordes & Co., Vladivostok, was murdered there recently, by robbers. The message also stated that the town is in a very unsettled condition, life and property being very unequally protected.

A CHINESE woman, who has a son spending a holiday in Victoria, made a serious mistake yesterday afternoon when she paid him a visit, which terminated in her joining him this morning. The old woman obtained permission yesterday to visit her son and with her she took a quantity of opium, which she intended smuggling to her son. At the police station an Indian warder searched the woman and the opium was discovered. She was placed before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, this morning, at the Police Court, and was fined \$15, with the option of one month's imprisonment.

Two unemployed Chinese seamen were severely dealt with by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning. They were charged with assaulting a woman in her house at No. 8, Kennedy Street, Yau-mat, yesterday; disorderly behaviour in the house; and assaulting a policeman. The defendants went to the woman's house and without the slightest provocation attacked her. When the policeman arrived to quell the disturbance he was given a rough time. For the assault on the woman both men were sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour and six hours' stocks (to be exhibited outside the house); for disorderly behaviour a fine of \$5 each; and for assaulting the police an extra penalty of \$10 each.

PUK Lok, an unemployed coolie, who was charged with theft, was remanded in custody this morning, by Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, to enable him to undergo an examination as to his mental condition. Yesterday afternoon, a Chinaman employed in a shop in Belcher's Street was sitting with his back to the street, combing his hair. Puk Lok walked up to the table near the man, picked up a comb and brush and walked out. His action was noticed and he was chased. Defendant ran towards a heap of baskets, which were stacked in a corner of the street, and hid himself under a huge basket. When his pursuers raised the basket, he seized one of the forks by the hand and severely hit it.

YESTERDAY afternoon, while P. C. Hedge was on duty in the Central district, he met a Chinaman carrying two ship's pulleys. The coolie was questioned and he replied that he was employed on board the *Miner* and that the pulleys came from Yokohama. This story was very much doubted by the officer and the man and his pulleys were bundled into a sump and orders were given to sail for the *Miner*. On arrival there nothing was known of the man or his pulleys and so Hedge had them removed to the Station. The Chinaman, when placed before Mr. Gompertz this morning, had an entirely different story to tell, and a fine of \$25 was imposed. The pulleys went to the police.

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch of Aug. 16 says:—Mlle. Smirnoff was publicly flogged and insulted in one of the principal thoroughfares in St. Petersburg by Cossack troops on Wednesday morning. Considerable indignation is expressed at this outrage, which the revolutionists say they will avenge. Yesterday, while a large body of police were patrolling in one of the principal streets of Warsaw, a bomb was thrown in their midst from the roof of a house. The bomb exploded with terrible effect, killing thirty of the patrol outright, and frightfully maiming many others. No arrests have so far been made, as the patrol was almost annihilated, those escaping injury being terror-stricken at the slaughter. Great excitement prevails, and the city is experiencing the full rigour of martial law.

NG Ku Wan is a shroff in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, charged with disorderly behaviour on board tramcar 27, and assaulting an Indian sergeant of police. Ng boarded the car at Whitty street last evening and when he was approached for his fare he tendered the conductor ten cents. The conductor returned the coin, saying that he could not receive it. The coin was not bad, but its face was smooth. Defendant, who apparently had been dining too well, told the conductor that if he did not take the coin he would get no other. When the car got to the Central Market the conductor called an Indian sergeant to eject accused from the car, but defendant did not wait for chances. As soon as the sergeant got near enough defendant laid his fist on the officer. He was arrested. The charge was proved, and his Worship fined him \$5 on each charge.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

INSPECTOR GIDLEY ON TRIAL.

CROWN SOLICITOR'S OPENING STATEMENT.

The case was opened this afternoon, at the Police Court, before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, in which Sanitary Inspector H. J. W. Gidley was charged with accepting bribes.

The two charges against the defendant were:—

(1)—That Hubert John William Gidley then being a public servant, to wit, a sanitary inspector, did unlawfully accept from one Chak Hok King, a bribe, to wit, the sum of \$250, with a view to influence his conduct as such public servant in relation to the inspection of the ground surfaces of Nos. 136, 134, 140, 142, 144, 146 and 148, Queen's Road West and Nos. 3 and 5, Queen's Road West, and Nos. 8 and 10, Bonham Strand West, at Victoria, in this Colony, on the 6th day of November, 1905.

(2)—That the said Hubert John William Gidley then being a public servant, to wit, a sanitary inspector, did unlawfully accept from one Chak Hok King, a bribe, to wit, \$50, with a view to influence his conduct as such public servant in relation to the inspection of the ground surfaces of No. 177, Wing Lok Street and No. 13, Bonham Strand West, at Victoria, in this Colony, on the 29th December, 1905.

Mr. E. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, of Messrs. Denny & Bowley, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared on behalf of the defendant. Chief Detective Inspector Hanson watched the case for the police.

In outlining the particulars of the case, Mr. Bowley said defendant was a sanitary inspector and had been in the employ of the Sanitary Department for five years, and had been in recent years a public inspector. A public inspector was separate from the others as each inspector had charge of two large districts. The time the defendant was alleged to have accepted bribes was during the months of November and December when Hongkong was practically free of plague. During that time of the year when plague was on the decrease—plague inspectors had to attend to the general disinfecting and cleansing of houses in their two districts. Among other duties they had to perform during that time of the year, was to inspect the ground surfaces of all houses in their districts. Under section 111 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance "the landlord of any building shall concrete the ground surfaces of the house with not less than six inches of good lime or cement." Section 112 requires the owner of every domestic building to keep the ground surfaces in repair, and if there were any damages they were to make it good. Mr. Bowley then went on to say that during the months of November and December defendant made a considerable inspection of buildings in his districts, which comprised nearly the whole of Queen's Road West and Bonham Strand. Before any inspector can enter a house to inspect the ground surfaces, the inspector, who was about to make the inspection, must first obtain either from the Medical Officer of Health or the Secretary of the Sanitary Board an order or warrant, in compliance with the bye-laws of the Ordinance. The first bye-law regarding this order or warrant says that "the secretary must furnish the inspector with an order to enter any house between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. During the months in question, continued Mr. Bowley, defendant obtained a number of these orders or warrants from the Sanitary Board office. He would call his Worship's attention to the fact that he would call a witness whose name appeared on the charges—Chan Hok King—to corroborate his statements. Chan Hok King is an employee in the Lik Kee contractor's shop, which firm carried on business in this Colony for a number of years. Chan Hok King (or Lik Kee as he was called) when put in the box, would testify to the fact that some time ago the occupier of a certain house showed him one of these orders or warrants. Lik Kee took the warrant and went to defendant's quarter at Tai-ping-shan to see him. Then, went on the Crown Solicitor, Lik Kee and the defendant mutually recognised the fact that they were once school-fellows at Queen's College, although they were not in the same class. Lik Kee told defendant that he wanted some job to do for the Sanitary Board. Defendant replied that he would try and get the contractor some Government work, but Lik Kee "must remember him."

At this stage Mr. Wilkinson said that he wanted a copy of the evidence given by Lik Kee at the Commission.

Mr. Bowley replied that the present case had nothing whatever to do with the Commission. Mr. Wilkinson—I want it in the interest of my client and for cross-examination purposes.

His Worship—I think you had better apply to the Governor, Mr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Wilkinson—Very well, your Worship. Mr. Bowley—I am not going to refer to the Commission in these proceedings, nor will any evidence taken at the Commission be referred to.

Continuing, Mr. Bowley said that after the first interview between Lik Kee and the defendant they met again in Hollywood Road to inspect the ground surfaces of certain buildings in that road. The first action of the defendant began here. He condemned the ground surfaces in Hollywood Road and he gave Lik Kee the job of repairing the ground surfaces. Lik Kee afterwards gave accused a present. That was the commencement and renewal of the friendship. On the strength of information he got at the Sanitary head office defendant got brokers to go round to large business houses in Nam Pak Hong to solicit orders for ground surface jobs.

Some time after this the Yuen Fat Hong received one of these orders or warrants issued by the defendant—calling upon them to cause the ground surfaces of their premises and nine other buildings owned

by them to be repaired. Knowing the dread Chinese have of turning up their shops, which put them to a good deal of inconvenience, the Yuen Fat Hong people went and saw Contractor Lik Kee. After this Lik Kee went and saw defendant at his quarters relative to the warrant of the Yuen Fat Hong. At the interview Lik Kee begged defendant to try and pass the floors for the Yuen Fat Hong. Defendant replied that it could be done if \$25 were paid him for each of the ten houses in question. Lik Kee went away and told the Yuen Fat Hong people of what defendant required.

On the following day—Nov. 6, 1905—the Yuen Fat Hong sent to Lik Kee \$50. Lik Kee took the money and went to see defendant. They then went to the Yuen Fat Hong buildings—the ground surfaces of which were previously condemned—and defendant on this made a cursory inspection, and passed the floors, saying that the concrete was good. Then Lik Kee passed over the \$250, defendant signed the warrants to the effect that the concrete was good, gave Lik Kee the papers, which the latter handed over to the Yuen Fat Hong, and \$50 were given to Lik Kee for his trouble in the matter. A similar warrant was served on the Yuen Fat Hong again, in December, in relation to the ground surfaces of Nos. 13, Bonham Strand West and No. 177, Wing Lok Street. The same thing happened in this case as in the last and \$50 was given accused. The warrants were signed, saying that the concrete was good, and \$50 given Lik Kee as compensation. The papers signed by defendant were handed to the Yuen Fat Hong.

On 25th April, 1906, defendant had occasion to again visit No. 177, Wing Lok Street and on this occasion he forwarded a report to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board condemning the ground surfaces in this building and asking for action to be taken in the matter. Last year the plague inspectors were also in charge of concreting work. This year, however, on account of the numerous complaints made by householders, Mr. Alfred Carter was given charge of the concrete work. The report defendant made in reference to the bad concrete at No. 177, Wing Lok Street, was handed to Inspector Carter and he inspected the premises. Inquiries were then made and on account of information received these proceedings were taken.

Dr. W. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Board, gave formal evidence regarding the duties of Plague Inspectors and their methods of dealing in concrete work. He spoke as to issuing warrants at the request of the defendant and as to the way in which ground surfaces are attended to, but not as an expert.

Chung Yau Shek, chief accountant of the Yuen Fat Hong firm, and one of the leading witnesses for the prosecution, was next examined, but owing to the lateness of the hour his evidence will appear in to-morrow's issue. The case was then adjourned.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE NAM HOI PRISON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 28th August, 1906. The Nam Hoi Magistrate has ordered Wei-yuan Chau to draw up plans and specifications for the alteration of his prison. It is proposed to introduce some regulations, now in force in foreign prisons as well as some of those of the Chinese prisons, for the better regulation of this jail. In a few days' time some 200 prisoners will be removed temporarily, pending the carrying out of the structural alterations which will be commenced without delay. A considerable sum of money has been set aside for this purpose.

The *Asahi* publishes a Peking dispatch stating that in compliance with the instructions of the Government, the Viceroy, and Governors-General of the various Provinces of China have decided to send commissions from each province to Japan for the purpose of investigating the prison system, with a view to introducing reforms into the prison administration in China.

EXTENSIVE GANG ROBBERY. On the 23rd of last month a gang robbery was committed at the house of a man named Choi in the 'Lo Hing Fong' in the western suburb, from which a considerable sum of money and jewellery was carried away. The Nam Hoi Magistrate personally proceeded to the scene of the robbery. Upon examination it was ascertained that the approximate loss amounted to about \$1,000. The owner of the stolen property petitioned the magistrate, stating that he is willing to offer a reward of \$1,000 for the capture of the ring-leaders of the gang of robbers.

THE MOON FESTIVAL. The head of the police department of Canton has issued a proclamation prohibiting the celebration of festivals, which the people of every part of the city carry out during the 8th and 9th moons of each year.

RAILWAY FATALITY. At mid-day, on the 7th day of this month, a gentleman was run over and killed by a train which was coming from Sainam.

PROPERTY SALE.

Invited by Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, vendors' Solicitors, Mr. T. F. Hough, of Messrs. Hughes and Hough, Government Auctioneers, put for sale by public auction, in their sales rooms, No. 8, Ice House Street, this afternoon, the valuable leasehold property registered in the Land Office as Section B and C of Sub-section No. 6 of Section A of Inland Lot No. 120 with the premises thereon known as Nos. 23 and 25 Elgin Street. The total area of the above property is 1,635 square feet. The total Crown rent is 1594. Bidding commenced at \$10,000, and rose by bids of \$1,000 each to \$12,000, when the bids dropped to \$100 each, until \$14,300 was reached, at which figure the property was knocked down to Mr. Li Wei Tong.

TURBULENT AMOY.

INFLAMMABLE PLACARDS ISSUED.

COPY PASTER ON BRITISH CONSULAR FLAGSTAFF.

[From a Correspondent.]

Amoy, 27th August, 1906.

A sidelight relating to the recent Tung-an affair occurred on the morning of the 24th instant, when a Chinese placard was found pasted on the British Consular flagstaff. This placard stated in pretty strong terms that recently two foreigners came up to Tung-an, for the purpose of doing insurance work, and whilst there were attacked by Chinese robbers. The foreigners now claimed a heavy indemnity or compensation, and this was only a barefaced squeeze. The placard then went on to say that they would not tolerate insurance in the Tung-an district, and threatened more trouble if this line of business were continued. The proclamation continued that if the Tung-an people were at all taxed or made to pay up, they would aggressively resist all demands and, if necessary, have a repetition of the Chang Poi affair, viz., to attack foreigners and pillage their houses. This placard was not only posted on the Consular flagstaff, but also circulated through the Amoy city, and it seems a pity that the parties responsible for the placard should be able to defy local officials like this. Whether this placard was posted outside the Consulate as an act of contempt or otherwise, it is hard to say, but no doubt official and strenuous action will be taken in this matter.

THE TUNG-AN CLAIMS.

In the meantime it is currently reported that the Tantai has rejected the claim of Mr. Forbes Eadie as being excessive, and apparently this seems final. Whether the Peking authorities will take the matter up, remains to be seen. Dr. H. Horne's claim is in the hands of the Australian Federal Government, who will, no doubt, do all in its power to see that Dr. Horne receives suitable compensation. Strong and vigorous protection for foreigners is wanted in this district, but the Chinese officials seem unable to give that, and as this district is infested with turbulent loafers, thieves, etc., the outlook for foreigners, who are compelled to visit the interior, is not promising.

TURBULENCE IN CHINESE CITY.

Lately there has been a regular series of "hold-ups" in the Chinese city, by gangs of Chinese who have come over here from Formosa. These people now infest the City, have no business or occupation, and going about in small gangs "hold-up" and blackmail their victims. The other day a foreigner had occasion to go into the City, and his chair coolies were "held up," by one of these gangs and a "squeeze" demanded. The chair coolies mentioned they were in European employ, but the leader of the gang retorted that his gang didn't care about that, and that they were as good as foreigners, etc., etc. The foreigner coming up on the scene soon dispersed the crowd, but seemed mighty glad to get back safely to the concession, as the looks of some of the gang were of a very ruffianly nature. A certain amount of policing is done in the City, but needless to say that is not of much account when incidents like the above can occur in broad daylight.

TRAFFIC IN JAPANESE GIRLS.

A PLUCKY ESCAPE.

On the 16th ultimo, a native of Shimabara, named Miyazaki, decoyed four girls from their homes in that neighbourhood by stating that he was desirous of their company at an entertainment to be held at his house. According to the *Nagasaki Press*, he then said that the entertainment was postponed, and proposed instead an excursion to Luna by boat. The girls agreed, but were surprised to find they were taken to Kuchinotsu, where arrangements had already been made for them to be taken to Hongkong by a steamer which however, had already left port.

The boat then left Kuchinotsu and met a junk to which the girls were transferred. The crew consisted of two men, and a woman, and four other girls were on board. The girls were threatened with death if they made any attempt to escape. After a day's voyage, the junk arrived at Sakito, near Nagasaki, but the girls were told that they were at the Loconos. One night the crew left the junk; during their absence the girls were surprised to hear a familiar song from the shore and concluded they were not far from home. The four girls who were taken on board by Miyazaki then swam ashore and sought police protection. As soon as possible a search was made for the junk, but it had sailed in the meantime and has not yet been found. The girls have been returned to their homes.

A WASHINGTON telegram of Aug. 16, received by the *Osaka Asahi*, states that Mr. Sim, solicitor to the Alaskan Department of Commerce and Labour, has sent the following further report:—The Japanese seal poachers did not cease their operations when ordered to do so by the patrols. The latter again warned them, and they then attempted to escape. Thereupon the patrols fired upon them, killing two Japanese. The day was extremely foggy, and four sailing vessels were busily engaged in poaching seals in the prohibited waters.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

SHIPPING COMPROMISE.

ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN N.Y.K. AND B. & S.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 20th August,

11.35 a.m.

A compromise has been arranged between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, whereby the latter firm agree not to compete with the Japanese Company on the Shanghai line.

ANOTHER SHIPPING AGREEMENT.

THE N.Y.K. AND NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 29th August,

11.35 a.m.

An agreement has just been concluded between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the North Pacific Railway Co. for a joint service in connection with the Montreal-Atlantic Line.

AMOY NOTES.

EARTHQUAKES.

[From a Correspondent.]

Amoy, 27th August, 1906.

A number of earthquake tremors have been felt here recently, and one shock in particular caused a bit of alarm amongst the congregation of the Union Church, Kulangsu, last Sunday week, who felt it very distinctly and made a stir towards the door. Order was soon restored and the service proceeded.

CRICKET.

Two cricket matches have been played here last week. The first match Amoy v. P.M.S. *Cadmus* was played last Tuesday. The *Cadmus* won the toss and elected to bat. The Navy men started badly, but the tail wagged well and at 5.30 p.m. the *Cadmus* declared their innings closed 103 runs for 9 wickets. The Amoy men then went in and scored 101 runs for 4 wickets, when stumps were drawn. For the home team Kilby played a useful innings of 35 runs, and Simpson carried off the bowling honours. The game ended in a draw, but very much in favour of Amoy. The following day Amoy accepted a challenge from H.M.S. *Alacrity* and made a very poor show against this vessel. The scores were *Alacrity* 110 runs; Amoy 52 runs. Commander Leatham for the *Alacrity* played a cheerful innings and hit the bowling all over the field and obtained all his runs by boundaries. The home team made a poor show, and were handicapped by the absence of some of their best men, who were unable to get away from business. Mr. Kilby again batted well for the home team and Mr. Wright was the best bowler on the Amoy side. Amoy hopes to turn the tables on the *Alacrity* when she next visits the port.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT'S SHARE.

The reconstruction of railway-stations and similar improvements will be commenced immediately the South Manchurian Railway Company's organisation is completed. The first call of ¥2,000,000 on the shares will soon be absorbed, and arrangements are being made to issue ¥80,000,000 worth of debentures after the appointment of the president. It is believed this issue will be made abroad.

The *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo* learns from a source which it describes as authoritative that the Japanese Government has communicated to the Chinese Government the completion of organisation of the South Manchuria Railway Company, without offering any share, leaving this matter entirely to the choice of the Chinese Government. Under the present circumstances, the Chinese Government shows no disposition to demand any proportion of shares, which it is considered will not bring in so much profit as is generally anticipated.—*Japan Chronicle*.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Australian (*Changsha*) 1st prox.
American (*Doric*) 4th prox.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 4th prox.
Canadian (*Montague*) 11th prox.

The s.s. *Braemar* sailed from Singapore to-day, for Hongkong.

The O. S. S. Co. & C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Stentor* leaves Kobe on 30th inst., and is due in Hongkong on 5th prox.

The O. S. S. Co. & C. M. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Maclaren* left Singapore on 28th inst., and is due here on Hongkong on 2nd prox.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 6 p.m., on 28th inst., and left again at midnight, same day, via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at midnight, on 31st inst.

TELEGRAM.

[Reuter's.]

Russia.

London, 27th August.

General Minn, the commander of the Simenovsky regiment, who was most prominent in suppressing the riots in Moscow in December, was assassinated at the Peterhof railway station yesterday evening by a girl, who fired four shots into his back.

The girl was arrested.

TEA EXPORTS.

ENGLAND TAKES 50,000 BOXES.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 28th August.

About four thousand boxes of tea have been sent by the *Kinsman*, with trans-shipment, by the P. & O. boat, to England. Altogether during the present season about 2,000 boxes have been despatched and now, I believe, that the export will amount to 40,000 boxes. Some small lots have to follow, bringing the total up to 50,000.

The first, second, and third silk crops have been a failure. The fourth crop is not in the market yet, but it is not very promising.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

At the sixth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held in London last month, in the absence of Colonel Denison, Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, on behalf of the Toronto Board of Trade, moved—

"It is resolved that in the opinion of this Congress the Naturalization Laws of the various parts of the Empire should be so unified as to make any citizen who has been duly naturalized in any part of His Majesty's Dominions a British subject wherever the flag waves, and entitled to the full rights and privileges of a native born."

He said there was no greater anomaly in the British Empire than the Naturalization Laws as they existed to-day. They provided that no citizen could be fully naturalized, although he complied with the terms of residence, in any one of the Colonies and be recognized as a British citizen when he left the country that gave him his naturalization. Whatever nationality a man might be, if he came into Canada and was naturalized he was only a Canadian so long as he was in Canada, and his citizenship did not extend beyond the borders. As soon as he left Canada and was three miles from the coast he was no longer a citizen of the Dominion, or of Australia, or of South Africa. A man might be a British citizen in Montreal and a German or a Frenchman in London. The resolution did not refer to those born in the Colonies; it was for those who came in, and were naturalized according to law. Sir Frederick Pollock and others had become impressed with the fact, and it was with the belief that there was a great necessity for alteration of the law that the Toronto Board of Trade moved the resolution in favour of the unification of the naturalization laws of the Empire, so that a British citizen could be a British citizen the world over. (Cheers.)

Mr. N. Marshall (Toronto) second the resolution.

The Hon. G. Stewart (Hongkong) asked the mover of the resolution whether he wished to include the whole of the British Empire. In Hongkong the Naturalization Laws worked very well, but if the Chinese in Hongkong were to be endowed with the full privileges of British subjects, he presumed Canada would willingly accept them and allow them freely to enter their country. (Laughter.) He thought the resolution was rather outside the scope of the Congress, and would never have been brought forward by any man resident in the middle of a great native population, with its racial peculiarities and the colour question. He strongly recommended the meeting to leave the resolution alone, but, if it would not do that, he asked them to consider very seriously the question of men who were perfectly happy under the British flag, who in the British flag protected, but at whose disposal the British Empire refused to put the whole of its forces should they get into trouble. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cockshutt said the resolution said nothing about who was to be naturalized. It only said that when a man was naturalized and fulfilled the conditions he was to be considered a citizen.

On the motion being put it was lost.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory—

On the 29th at 7.45 a.m.—Orders issued to hoist the Red Drum. (Indicates a typhoon to the East of the Colony more than 300 miles away), and at 11.5 a.m. to hoist the Black Drum (typhoon to the East of the Colony less than 300 miles). At 11.30 a.m. the barometer has risen considerably over Meiko Sima and the Loochoos, and fallen rapidly over Formosa and the S. and S.E. coasts of China.

The typhoon has passed over S. Formosa, the centre being now situated to the South of the Pescadores. It continues to move towards West, and threatens the coast in the neighbourhood of Swatow.

Pressure has given away in N.E. Japan, but remains in excess of the normal by 0.1 inch and upwards over Japan generally. At the S. Formosa stations it is in defect by about 0.7 inch.

Bad weather is indicated along the China Coast between Hongkong and Shanghai.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N.W. winds, increasing considerably; squally, some rain.

2.—Formosa Channel, cyclonic gales.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, some at No. 2.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, N.W. and W. winds fresh.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADEMARKS.

PEPPERMINT OIL IN COURT.

In Original Jurisdiction this morning His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, a motion was made by Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., for an interim injunction to restrain the Yee K'wong Wo Kee firm and the Yik Wo Chung firm, or their servants from passing off and selling goods not manufactured by the plaintiffs as the plaintiffs' goods. Plaintiffs also pray for an account of all sales and purchases by defendants of such goods, for damages, and for costs.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. J. S. Hurston, of Messrs. Ewens, Hurston and Harding, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida Castro, on behalf of the first defendant firm, and by Mr. John Hastings on behalf of the second defendant firm, appearing for the defendants.

Mr. Slade said there were two motions, one against each defendant firm, for an interim injunction, as set forth in the notice of motion.

The facts of the case were that Messrs. Watson and Co., Ltd., had been for some considerable time past dealing in peppermint oil, which they manufactured themselves for the local market, and had been in the habit of making up their packets, which they prepared for Chinese markets, each containing one dozen bottles, with labels in Chinese characters, and the number "157" in the corner, while above was a design of a lion and a dragon. The label set forth that the bottles contained Watson's peppermint oil, with recommendations for its use, and a disquisition upon its virtues. Some time ago it was discovered that bottles of oil, called peppermint oil, were being sold by the first defendant, in packets precisely similar in shape, size, and general get-up and appearance to those of which Watson were the proprietors. Each packet contained one dozen bottles, but labels practically word for word the same as Watson's, except for the Chinese characters representing "Chun Shing," probably intended to be the Chinese equivalent for Johnson, or a similar European name.

Mr. Calthrop: I object to that statement; there is nothing in the affidavits to show that.

Mr. Slade, continuing, said that in the corner of defendants' labels, and in a similar position to the number on Watson's, appeared "158," Watson's number being "157," and each packet bears the legend "one dozen" both in English and in Chinese characters, and the intent is palpable to make them represent Watson's, as they are so identical in general appearance, as most easily to pass for Watson's. The resemblance, moreover, did not cease with the outside appearance of the packets, for when the latter were opened each bottle was found wrapped in a label similar to the one outside, and with the same printing, on yellow paper, and each bearing across the top of the stopper, or cork, a black and red label bearing Chinese characters. Watson's labels bore the lion and dragon, while defendants' bottles bore a device of a cock, on a rock, or something, with a pagoda.

Watson's showing the number "157" and defendants' "158," each arrangement being so remarkably alike that anyone having seen one might easily mistake it for the other sample. The trademark was in square with Chinese characters in the centre, with an oval containing the English translation, and underneath the oval, the legend "Made in London," and below that again "John Sing of Hongkong and Canton."

Mr. Calthrop: No, you can't say that; I can't see those characters; they read "Cheun Shing."

Mr. Slade, picking up a package of Watson's, and continuing, compared it with defendants', and pointed out the remarkable resemblance between the labels, the wrappings and general appearance, and said that on Watson's bottles was stamped in the glass, in the making of those bottles, the number "13"—that same number, "13," was stamped on defendants' bottles.

His Honour: Has that number any significance?

Mr. Slade: Yes, certainly my Lord; these numbers are so stamped on bottles for the purpose of enabling drug jars and those requiring to use large quantities of bottles of various sizes and qualities to identify them at once by those numbers. Then the labels on the defendants' bottles are almost identical with those on the plaintiffs', and set forth the virtues of the oil in identical terms, while even the very notification that plaintiffs are proprietors, printed at the bottom of each label, has only the single difference that plaintiffs are signed "Watson and Co., Ltd.," while the others are signed by the defendants. These notifications read: (1) Notified by the Hongkong and Canton Dispensary that this is our trade-mark, and no one is allowed to use the same, signed "Watson and Co., Ltd.," and (2) "Notified that this is our trade-mark, and no one is allowed to use the same (signed) Chinese Characters, which might be anything, but were believed to be "John Sing & Co." As regards the contents of the bottles, the defendants' oil is very much adulterated, and so they supply the article much more cheaply than the pure oil can be sold. Samples had been analysed by Mr. Browne, Government Analyst, and he reported that the contents of the bottles submitted to him were, for the most part, oil of cloves, and thymol, and it was this concoction that was being sold as pure peppermint oil by the defendants.

Mr. Calthrop: But we don't admit that we sell the goods; we merely act as agents to pass them on.

His Honour: Well, you can say all you wish when Mr. Slade has finished his statement.

Mr. Calthrop: I merely wish to correct my learned friend in a mis-statement.

Mr. Slade, continuing, said that the complainant received certain information from the first defendant, regarding the second defendant, which he swore to by affidavit.

Mr. Calthrop: We never received a copy of that affidavit.

Mr. Slade: Mr. Hastings, so I am instructed, informed Mr. Harston that they were not going to defend or oppose the motion, as they wanted to save all the expense possible, and that was why no copy of the affidavit was served upon him.

Continuing, Mr. Slade said that at first the first defendant was willing to give the plaintiffs all assistance to find out who were the parties who imported or manufactured the oil they handled, but afterwards changed front. Counsel therefore thought they were entitled to the injunction sought. For the defence, it would be stated, the defendants said that they had never seen Watson's goods, and did not sell theirs as being Watson's, but that was a defence which could not be supported and he must ask for an interim injunction against the defendants, as prayed.

Mr. Calthrop said he appeared on behalf of both defendant firms.

His Honour: It looks to me, as if there was some conflict between the defendants; it is second defendant says he was only an agent for the first.

Mr. Calthrop said they were both in the position of agents, and after arguing at some length on the point, said that an injunction could only be granted in a case where there was certainty of the customer being deceived, and made to believe that the goods he was purchasing, as being a certain firm's manufacture were so, while, as a matter of fact, they were not; and where it could be shown that the sale of those goods was so large, and of such extent that, unless an interim injunction was obtained, much damage would accrue to the person claiming such injunction. He admitted that some of the stuff had been sold by the defendants as agents, but in the past 15 months the sales only amounted to \$350 worth, and they had in stock about another \$150, and yet the plaintiffs go to the extreme length of applying to have Mr. Percy Smith appointed Receiver, to have the books of the firms seized, and even the office safe, and thus forcing upon the innocent defendants a great deal of unnecessary expense. They have no ground whatever upon which to seek an injunction.

His Honour: But you cannot ignore the statement of the plaintiffs of the falling off of their sales.

Mr. Calthrop: But, my Lord, the falling off covered a period of three years, while we only took up this agency business within the last 18 months. Moreover, the Ordinance requires "independent evidence;" here the evidence is solely that of the manager, or secretary of the plaintiff firm—by no means "independent," my Lord. Furthermore, as regards the injunction, the Court only had jurisdiction over sales which took place in this Colony; it could not control sales in Canton or Tonkin. Most of the goods were dealt with in Canton, and thence went to Tonkin, but that has nothing to do with this matter; what the Court has to consider is whether the ultimate purchaser or consumer is deceived.

Continuing his argument Mr. Calthrop said that the Chinese were the principle purchasers of these goods, and he was sure no intelligent Chinaman would be deceived, and believe he was purchasing anything other than the packets with their wrappers showed him he was purchasing. No intelligent person would mistake a lion and dragon for a cock on a rock and a pagoda.

Learned counsel then proceeded to quote from authorities, and read out several judgments delivered in the British Court bearing upon the subject, and said there was not the slightest likelihood of anyone being deceived by these packets.

His Honour: If everyone went about with a microscope when buying peppermint oil, they might detect the difference, but these labels are got up exactly alike.

Mr. Calthrop proceeded to quote from further authorities, and submitted that, with all due deference, his Lordship and others, who did not understand Chinese might be deceived, but no deception was intended, and no one reading Chinese would be deceived. Then again, the shops where these goods were offered had the usual conspicuous signs in Chinese stating what the goods were, and no claim was made that they were Watson's or in fact other than they were. The plaintiffs claimed they had lost considerably to the extent of some \$14,000, by the falling off of their sales in these goods. But that was in three years, and in the 15 months they had been in the business they had only sold \$350 worth. How then could they be held responsible for that falling off? There was, besides, no evidence whatever that anyone was deceived into buying these goods as Watson's, or anybody else's, and the Court could not grant an injunction unless the plaintiffs made out a strong *prima facie* case, which they had not done.

His Honour: You don't distinguish between the two defendants?

Mr. Calthrop: Well, the position was that the second defendant received the goods from the first and passed them on. They admitted that they received and handled "cock-brand" oil, and that's all they knew about the stuff—they were not the manufacturers.

His Honour: But you can't say that you cannot be prevented from selling because you are not manufacturers.

Mr. Calthrop: But we are only agents, and I submit that no case has been made out as to why this injunction should be granted, and I submit that the motion should be refused.

His Honour then briefly reviewed the facts and referred to the authorities quoted by Mr. Calthrop, and said he must go by the palpable intention of the manufacturers. He could not conceive that Chinese were different to other people. Unless there was an intention to deceive why should they go to the trouble to get up the packages so identical with those of the plaintiffs? The whole idea of the packages, the wrappers, the bottle, the very tin foil, showed an intention to deceive, and he thought there must be an injunction. But the question of

the expense of appointing a Receiver had to be considered.

Mr. Slade said they did not want to force them into any expense; they only wanted the books, to show the sales. Books had been produced to them, but many leaves were torn out, and there were no entries relating to peppermint oil. There was a safe, but that had been sealed up, and they wanted it opened.

His Honour: It seems to me that both the defendants should endeavour to give the plaintiffs every assistance to get the matter settled, and then the latter could consider whether it would be worth their while going on with the action. He considered it was material that the Receiver be continued till the action came to trial, or was settled.

Mr. Calthrop said they were quite willing to do all in their power; they only wanted not to admit that they had done anything wrong.

His Honour: But you may be doing an injury to the plaintiffs. The Receiver must be continued.

Mr. Calthrop: I don't see why, my Lord, they can have the books, or anything else they want.

His Honour: I don't see my way not to continue the Receiver. When the books have told their story, the parties can consider their future course.

Mr. Slade: I would suggest, my Lord, that the Receiver be continued for a short time, and then either party can apply, after examination of the books, for a discontinuance.

Mr. Calthrop: But they have had the books for the last two months.

Mr. Slade: Yes! We have the books with the leaves we want torn out!

His Honour: Well, the Receiver could be discontinued on his making his report.

After further discussion His Honour granted the interim injunction, the Receiver's report to be filed within one week, defendants to hand over all books, documents and accounts.

Mr. Calthrop: Books, of course, referring to the sale and purchase of the goods in Hongkong? The Court has nothing to do with transactions relating to Canton and Tonkin.

His Honour: The Receiver will look after that. When the report is in, either party can apply, in Chambers, for the discontinuance of the Receiver.

NEWSPAPER VENTURES.

THE FAR EAST AN OVERCROWDED MARKET.

The Hongkong correspondent of the *N.C. Daily News* mentions that within a month "three new newspapers" have made their appearance in South China—two in Hongkong and one at Canton—and he draws therefrom the inference that "newspapers are apparently a profitable investment." It is strange that this suggestion should emanate from Hongkong. That idea prevailed rather widely in the Colony three years ago when it occurred to some people that capital invested in a second morning newspaper enterprise there would earn anything from 12 per cent. to 20 per cent. per annum. With some such tempting prospect the *South China Morning Post* was started with a capital of \$150,000 in shares of \$25 each. What, so far, has been the result? No dividend has yet been paid to shareholders and we learn from a share list that the company has a debit balance of \$49,334 and that its shares are quoted at \$18. It is not very "apparent" from this that newspapers are a "profitable investment," even in Hongkong. There are many people in Shanghai, too, who could wish that newspapers were such profitable investments as they appear to men who, like the Hongkong correspondent of the leading paper in Shanghai, regard the multiplication of newspapers as evidence of profitable investment. If the full obituary list of English newspapers which have had their day and ceased to be in the Far East was compiled, it would afford a striking comment on the remark we are discussing. "It would therefore be well for 'prospective' investors to remember the 'subtractions.' Every port in the Far East can furnish its own list.

We may add in regard to the announcement from Hongkong that the two papers recently started there are not daily newspapers but weekly publications merely allied to the *Ti Hiti* order. As to whether either of those, or the *Canton Daily News*, which is a size measures less than one page of the *Chronicle*—is likely to prove a "profitable investment" a man must be a very cheerful optimist who, knowing anything of the business side of journalism, can predict a long life for either of them, if they are depending entirely on the support of the public. At least, it is not yet "apparent" that they will prove a "profitable investment." The year has been rather prolific in rumours of fresh newspaper enterprises down South. It was whispered that a London syndicate intended planting newspapers in some of the ports in the Far East to promote imperial interests—especially, we believe, Mr. Chamberlain's new brand—but the promoters apparently have not been satisfied that these newspapers would prove paying investments. The truth is that the Far East is already over-supplied with newspapers, from Singapore to Yokohama, and it is not an easy matter now-a-days for a newspaper to get a footing in any place in the Far East where others already exist and meet all reasonable requirements. Conditions in the Far East have changed since the time when anybody could come along with a hand-press and start a paper with any hope of succeeding in competition with existing journals and it is no secret that in nearly every port there are already existing journals that are never likely to make the fortunes of individuals who own them, or pay even satisfactory dividends in the cases in which the concerns are owned by limited liability companies.

Chief Excise Officer Hogarth proceeded against one of his excise officers for failing, before Mr. F. A. Hazledorn for failing, when leaving the service of the Optum Farm to return his badge and his licence. Evidence was heard. For the defence it was said that the defendant was sick and was unable to return the articles immediately after he left the service. His Worship said he would deal with the accused leniently as he believed the man was ill. He would pay a fine of \$1.

ANGLO-JAPANESE BANK.

STATEMENT IN LONDON.

Tokio, Aug. 20.

Sir W. B. Percival, presiding on the 18th inst. at a meeting of the Anglo-Japanese Bank, referred to Japan's reported intention of discouraging foreign investments unless made through the Industrial Bank.

Sir Westby said inquiries had proved the groundlessness of the report, which had arisen from a misunderstanding of the Finance Minister's remarks at a conference of prefectural governors, on which occasion the Minister advised the municipal and other local bodies to consult the Industrial Bank, before making loans.

Continuing, Sir Westby said: "Valuable testimony to the exaggerated importance attached to the Minister's advice is found in the *Jiji*, one of Japan's leading journals, which emphatically protested on May 21st against misconstruction of the Minister's remarks."

The speaker acknowledged the friendly reception of the Anglo-Japanese Bank by the Japanese commercial world, and considered the prospects of the bank excellent.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Noon.

Buyers:—Hongkong Fires \$325, China Fires \$92, H.K. C. and M. Steamboats \$274, China and Manila \$224, Shell Transports 276, China Sugars \$152, Raubs \$7, Shanghai Docks Tls. 10, Hongkong Hotels \$120, China Providents \$9.50, Cements \$12, Tramways \$235, China Lights \$102, Watsons \$13.

Sellers:—Unions \$790, Canton Insurances \$325, Indo-Chinas \$241, Hongkong Docks \$140, Kowloon Wharves \$106, Hongkong Lands \$110, West Points \$50, Humphreys Estates \$114, China Hornees \$114, Electric \$15, Lees \$136, Kopes \$20.

Sales:—Raubs \$7, Kowloon Wharves \$105, Hongkong Hotels \$120, Humphreys Estates \$114, and Cottons \$151.

Nominal:—Hongkong Banks \$835, London £97.10, National Banks \$47, Hongkong Wharves Tls. 247, Dairy Farms \$17, Fowells \$14.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

Bank T.T. 2/11
Do. demand 2/11 1/2
Do. 4 months 2/3 1/2
F. and M. Bank T.T. 2/7
America—Bank T.T. 52 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 22 1/2
India T.T. 16 1/2
Do. demand 16 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 77 1/2
Singapore T.T. 84 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 105 1/2
Ava—Bank T.T. 129 1/2

Buying.

1 months' sight L/C 2 1/2
6 months' sight L/C 2 1/2
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York 5 1/2
1 months' sight do. 5 1/2
10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2 1/2
4 months' sight France 2 1/2
1 months' sight do. 2 1/2
1 months' sight Germany 2 1/2
1/2 Silver 2 1/2
Bank of England rate 3 1/2
Sovereign 0.38

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS wishing to SUBSCRIBE for "SUBSCRIPTION" GRIFELINS for our next Race Meeting are requested to notify the Undersigned before SATURDAY, the 8th September next.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1906. [87]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

FRIDAY, the 31st August, 1906, at 11 A.M., at the Tsim-tsa-tsi Police Station, 99 Baga SUGAR, 3 PEAS.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1906. [876]

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR No. 4, Des Vieux Road, now occupied by Ma lam Jays, suitable for Banking Office. It provides a good strong room also.

SECOND FLOOR of No. 5, Queen's Road Central, known as "Victoria Building," containing several Large Rooms, suitable for Offices.

ONE ROOM and BATHROOM in College Chambers, No. 31, Wyndham Street. No. 5, Peddler's Hill, 5-ROOMED DWELLING HOUSE with Servants' Quarters.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Hongkong, 29th August, 1906. [874]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Ship
"ATHOLL" 14th September.
"ERROLL" 20th September.
For Freight and further Information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1906.

Intimations.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.,

CO., LD.,

ARE SHOWING

HIGHEST CLASS PIANOS,

BY

THE LEADING MAKERS

OF

THE WORLD.

Steinway,

Bechstein,

Bluthner,

Winkelmann,

Collard & Collard,

Hopkinson,

Haake,

Krauss, & Co.

CASH OR CREDIT,

OR ON

HIRE FROM \$10 PER MONTH

INCLUSIVE.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1906. [18]

IF YOU KNOW A GOOD "SCOTCH"

when you taste it you will appreciate the many good qualities

OF

D. & J. McCallum's

"PERFECTION" WHISKY.

It is all Scotch and the best of all Scotch.

What more need be said?

Your Wine Merchant has it or will get it for you.

Per Case \$15.00

A GREAT REPUTATION IS ONLY WON BY GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS

D. & J. McCallum's



PERFECTION SCOTCH WHISKY

HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION FOR EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY. FOUNDED ON THE EXPERIENCE OF ITS CONSUMERS.

That is Why WHEN ONCE TRIED IT IS ALWAYS PREFERRED TO OTHER BRANDS SIMPLY A CASE OF QUALITY & FLAVOUR.

SOLE AGENTS:—H. PRICE & Co., WINE MERCHANTS, 12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1906. [11]

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FARTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	2nd September.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAI"	6th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	13th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	13th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	20th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	27th "	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	27th "	

HOMEWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
* MARSEILLES, HAVRE & LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	30th August.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DIOMEDE"	11th September.	
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PELEUS"	20th "	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"CYCLOPS"	25th "	
* HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & L'POOL	"KINTUCK"	30th "	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMER	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"NINGCHOW"	29th September.	

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMER	TO	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"STENTOR"	5th September.	

The S.S. "Stentor" leaves Kobe on the 30th instant, and is due here on the 5th proximo.
For Freight, apply toBUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1906

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
CHINKIANG	"NINGPO"	30th August.	
TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"KASHING"	30th "	
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	30th "	
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	31st "	
SHANGHAI	"KIUKANG"	4th September.	
MANILA	"TAMING"	4th "	
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	5th "	
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	5th "	

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unvalued table. A duty
qualified Surgeon is carried.
* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1906

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon—amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
RUH	2540	R. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 8th Sept., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1906

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship "SOUTH AMERICA" 10th October.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906

Dentistry.

DR. M. H. OHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD
of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

TSIN TING,
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
Studio, 42 No. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.
REASONABLE FEES.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

HOME-LINE.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL
SUEVIA	YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	5th September.
SEGOVIA	YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	13th September.
BRISGAVIA	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	28th September.
* HABSBURG	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	29th September.

HOMEWARD.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL
* SILESIA	NAPLES, HAVRE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG; Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	6th September.
HELVETIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG; Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	10th September.
* SCANDIA	NAPLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG; Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	20th September.
LIBERIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG; Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	22nd September.
SENEGAMBIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG; Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	2nd October.
SEGOVIA	HAVRE, BREMEN AND HAMBURG; Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	16th October.
* HABSBURG	NAPLES, HAVRE AND HAMBURG; Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	30th October.
BRISGAVIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG; Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	13th November.
SITHONIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG; Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	27th November.
RHENANIA	HAVRE AND HAMBURG; Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO	11th December.

* This steamer, specially built for the tropics, has splendid accommodation for first class
passengers. Very large, well ventilated cabins, each provided with two beds (no bunks), sofa,
table, two wardrobes, two washstands, electric fans, etc., large elegantly furnished saloons,
smoking room, etc.
The steamer is lighted throughout by electricity and carries Doctor, Stewardess and
Waiters.

The "RHENANIA" is to run regularly from Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong,
Singapore, Penang and Colombo to Suez, Port Said, Naples, Havre and Hamburg, and to
be followed by s.s. "HABSBURG," s.s. "HOHENSTAUFEN," s.s. "SCANDIA," and s.s. "SILESIA."

COAST SERVICE.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL
DAPHNE	NAGASAKI AND VLADIVOSTOK	FRIDAY, 31st August.
KOWLOON	SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG	Freight and Passengers.

* Taking Cargo at through rates to Tsingtao and Chemulpo.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1906

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	FRIDAY, 31st August, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	FRIDAY, 31st August, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 31st August, 4 P.M.
SCAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, NANSANG	"NANSANG"	SATURDAY, 1st September, 3 P.M.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1906

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons.	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	G. Meisner	September 16th.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldtmann	October 9th.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metzenhain	"
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	"

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Agent.

16

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Port Darwin and
Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"
Captain Powell, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, 1st September, at Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Com-
partment, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.
N.Z.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in state-rooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1906

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"FOXLEY,"
Captain Butcher, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on or about the 4th September.
For Freight, apply to

R. H. HOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1906

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between

HONGKONG, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO

AND IQUIQUE, via JAPAN PORTS.

Will be sent to VALPARAISO if sufficient
inducement.

THE Steamship

"GLENFARG," 4,000 tons,
will be despatched as above, on TUESDAY,
the 11th September, at Noon.
"KASADO MARU," 6,000 tons.
Taking Freight and Passengers to other
Western Coast Ports of South America.
The above Steamers have splendid Accom-
modation and are fitted throughout with Elec-
tric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried
on each boat.

For further information, apply to

K. MATSUDA,
Manager,
Yokohama Building.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1906

Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SENEGAMBIA,"

Captain Peter, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature by the Underigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the basins and/or extra hazard-
ous Goods of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 3rd September, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 3rd September, at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ HEINRICH,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 6 A.M.
TO-MORROW.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 3rd of September, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on MONDAY, the 3rd of September.

All Claims must reach us before the 8th of
September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Underigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M.
TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 3rd of September, will
be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on MONDAY, the 3rd of September.

All Claims must reach us before the 8th of
September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Underigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM MIDDLESBORO AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"GLENEARN"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that the
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be sorted out
mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained
as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargoes will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd proximo will
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within
ten days after the steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be recognised if not presented
within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Hongkong, 27th August, 1906INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 9 A.M., the 29th instant, will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906

Shipping—Steamer.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SALAZIE,"

Captain Alland, will be despatched as above,
on or about MONDAY, the 3rd September.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1906

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 35, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to
order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club,
Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A.
S. Watson & Co., Ltd. Puma and other leading
Establishments in the Colony, to whom
reference may be made as to the Superior Work-
manship and Materials of the Furniture, &c.,
supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as
follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI
KWONG LOONG furnished the above
to our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1906

SALVING WRECKS.

THE LOSS OF THE "MONTAGU."

SOME REMARKABLE RESCUES.

Having regard to the abandonment of the

salvage operations of the "stranded battleship
Montagu," the wreck of which is to be sold by
auction, it is interesting to recall some of the
successful operations which have been carried
out in regard to salvaging wrecks.

When the *Sultan* went on the rocks off
Comino, between Malta and Gozo, and slip-
ping off, sank in deep water, she was saved
successfully by a Genoa firm. To foreign en-
terprise also the salvage of the battleship *Housa*
had to be entrusted when she sank off Ferrol.
The salvage work on the *Montagu*, which is
perched precariously on a ledge of rocks on
Lundy Island, was

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

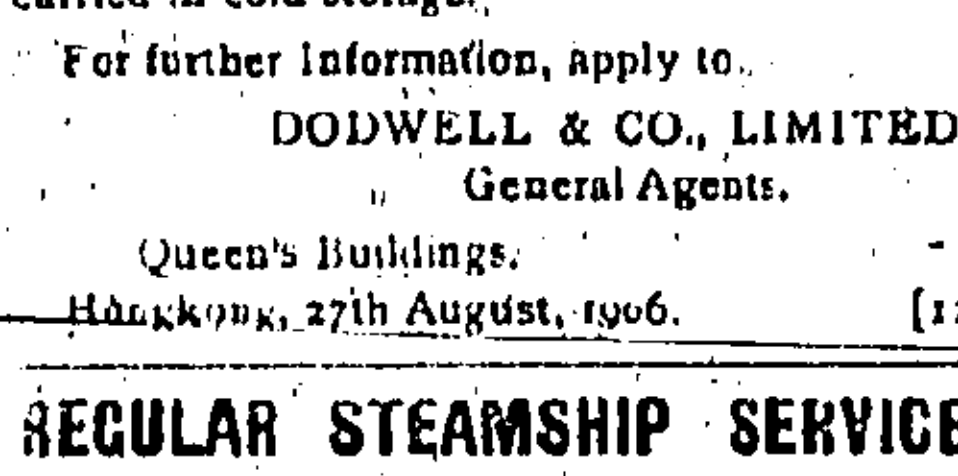
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA
MOIL KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
<i>Plelades</i> *	3,753	F. G. Purington	20th Sept.
<i>Lyra</i> *	4,417	G. V. Williams	29th Sept.
<i>Shamout</i>	9,606	E. V. Roberts	24th Oct.
<i>Tremont</i>	9,606	T. W. Garlick.	—

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shamout* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first, and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.



**REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.**

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship	About
"ATHOLL"	11th September
"ERROLL"	To follow.

For Freight and further Information, apply

10
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1906

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORNESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Underclothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidered Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiorness will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

CHINA, JAPAN
ESTABLISHED 1815.

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSSSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG AGENTS.

FURNITURE.

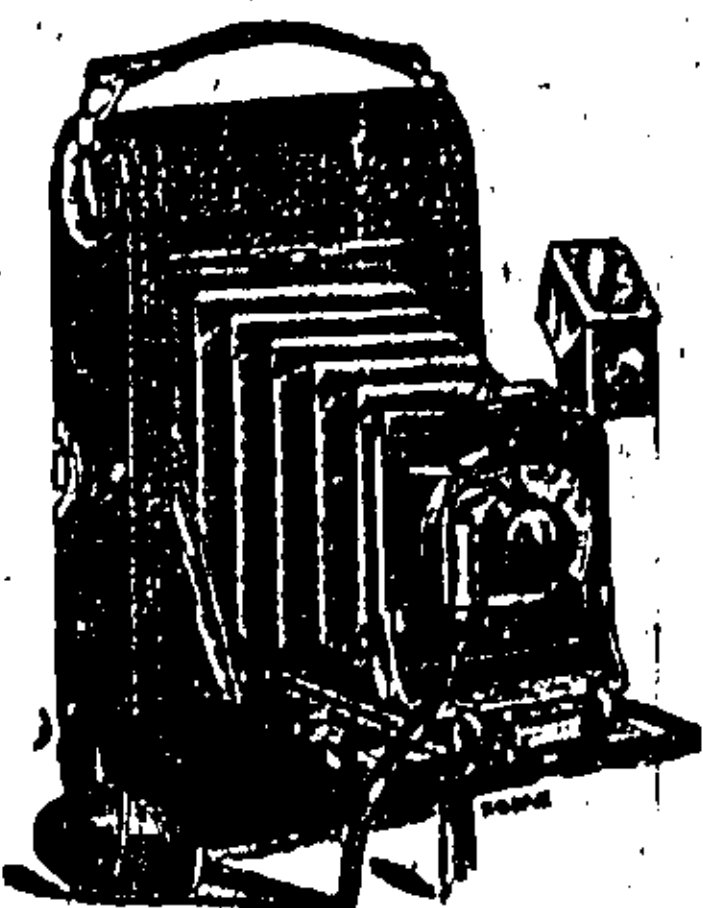
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.

Telephones 1256

AMATEUR WORK Receives **PROMPT** and **CAREFUL ATTENTION.**
 Hongkong, 16th May, 1901



DEPOT

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AP

ACCESSORIES:

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT. RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDENT.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT CURRENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$10,250,000 \$20,000	\$17,12,472	\$1.15/- @ Ex. 2/11 = \$16.47 for first half- year 1906	5 1/2 %	\$835 ex div. London 294.10/- \$47 sales
National Bank of China, Limited	69,925	£7	£6	\$12,735 \$150,000	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	...	...
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	6 %	\$330
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 @ ex. 2/10 15/16 Tls. 2.62 on account 1905	6 %	Tls. 85 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$400,000 \$131,111 \$153,834 \$169,279 \$800,000 \$61,278 \$15,527 \$1,000,000 \$250,488 \$2,616 \$1,220,928	\$2,702,271	Interim div. of \$30 for 1905	4 1/2 %	\$797 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$508,334	\$10 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$175 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$2,616	\$344,058	\$6 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$92 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,220,928	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$325 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$6,000 \$264,638	\$6,563	\$14 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$224
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$88,941 \$250,000 \$600,000 \$144,386 \$120,000 \$280,938 \$280,938	Nil.	\$34 for year ended 30.6.1905	7 1/2 %	\$47
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$600,000 \$55,464	\$55,464	\$1 for 1st half-year 1906	7 1/2 %	\$272 b. ex div.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	\$280,938 \$280,938	£2,452	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16 = \$1.69	6 1/2 %	\$748
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 40,000 Tls. 23,156	Tls. 23,156	Interim div. of Tls. 2 1/2 a/c 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 60 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	\$400,000 \$1,007,815	\$1,007,815	Interim div. of Tls. 1 1/2 a/c 1906	6 1/2 %	Tls. 10 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (All Tug and Lighter Company, Limited)	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$65,000 \$1,007,815	\$1,007,815	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 %	27/6 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$25,000 \$25,000	\$25	\$1.50 for year ending 30.4.1906	5 1/2 %	\$20
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 304,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 13,913	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	9 %	Tls. 45 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000 \$450,000 \$36,129	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	68 %	\$131
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$12,588	\$3 for 1907	...	\$213 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	...	Tls. 80 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	\$80,000 \$26,011	£13,355	1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months ending 28.2.05	7 %	Tls. 10
Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$9,950	Final of 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1905	7 %	G. \$14 nominal
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	£4,873	£8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$7
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	9 %	\$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$550,000 \$305,160 \$20,000	\$20,040	Final of \$31 making \$6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$16
Whampoa Dock and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$49,500	\$392,087	\$6 for first half-year ending 30.6.06	8 1/2 %	\$140 ex div.
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$64	\$64	\$188,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$18
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	8 1/2 %	Tls. 192 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210 Tls. 57,061	Tls. 57,061	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 2.21 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 225 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year	10 %	Tls. 102 sales
Star House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$20,516	\$8,418	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	13 1/2 %	\$20 ex div. \$18 sales
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	none	\$4,719	\$2.40 on \$12 for 1905	...	\$15 sales
Do. (new issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	none	...	\$2 on \$7 1/2 for 1905	...	\$300 buyers
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	...	...	None	...	...
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	120,000	\$50	\$50	\$648,975 \$19,073	\$10,057	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$120 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000 \$67,839	\$2,790	Interim div. of \$3 1/2 account 1906	6 1/2 %	\$110
Hôtel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,783	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 % = 10 % for 1905	16 %	Tls. 1 1/4 sellers
Hôtel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	10 %	\$100
Umphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$208,386 \$50,000	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	\$1 1/4
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$59
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 860,493 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 52,194	Tls. 3 for half-year 1906	5 1/2 %	Tls. 110
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$772	Interim div. of \$2 account 1906	8 %	\$50
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	10 %	Tls. 79 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	6 1/2 %	\$15
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 68 sellers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 82 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 18,436	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 320 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$90 buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,664	12/6	12/6	\$814	\$856	1/3 per share for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$7
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$9,000	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$32
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	...	\$12
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 289	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	15 1/2 %	Tls. 65 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,219	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	6 1/2 %	\$104 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$6.40 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$25,000	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 %	\$17
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$52,291	Int. div. of 75 cents for 1-year ended 30.6.06	9 %	\$22 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$20,893	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.06	10 1/2 %	\$23 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,568	\$2.00 for 10 months ending 28.2.06	8 1/2 %	\$14 1/2 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$2,790	\$5 for year ending 30.11.1904	6 1/2 %	\$235
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$30,000	\$3,776	Int. div. of \$4 for 1-year ended 30.6.06	8 1/2 %	\$250 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$61,000	\$5,813	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	6 1/2 %	\$20
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$88	Final of 15 cents making \$1 for the year	12 1/2 %	\$8
Mantschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,502 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,374	second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 15 80 far a/c yr. ended 31.10.06	9 1/2 %	Tls. 240 sales
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	Interim dividend of Tls. 3 1/2 account 1906	6 1/2 %	Tls. 125
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 4,100	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	12 %	Tls. 50 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 37,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 2,753	Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906	10 1/2 %	Tls. 135 ex div.
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,452	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 78 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim div. of 5/- for 1-year 1906	...	Tls. 360
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	none	Dr. \$41,934	Interim div. of 5/- for 1-year 1906	...	Tls. 280
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$1,134	None	...	\$20
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,205 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	8 1/2 %	\$6
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$4	\$25,000	\$752	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7 1/2 %	Tls. 105
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	...	...	70 cents for year ended 31.5.1906	8 1/2 %	\$8
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	\$9.97 for year ended 31.5.1906	6 1/2 %	\$150
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$676	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$13
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.								
Hk. & K. Wharf & Godown Co.	\$2 1/2							29th August
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf & Godown Co.	Tls. 8							31st August
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$5							2nd September
Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd.	\$20							2nd September
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	Tls. 4							7th September
Hk. Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd.	\$1.25							9th September
Mantschappij tot Mijn-Boschen Land- bouwexploitatie in Langkat	Tls. 7 1/2							15th September